

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



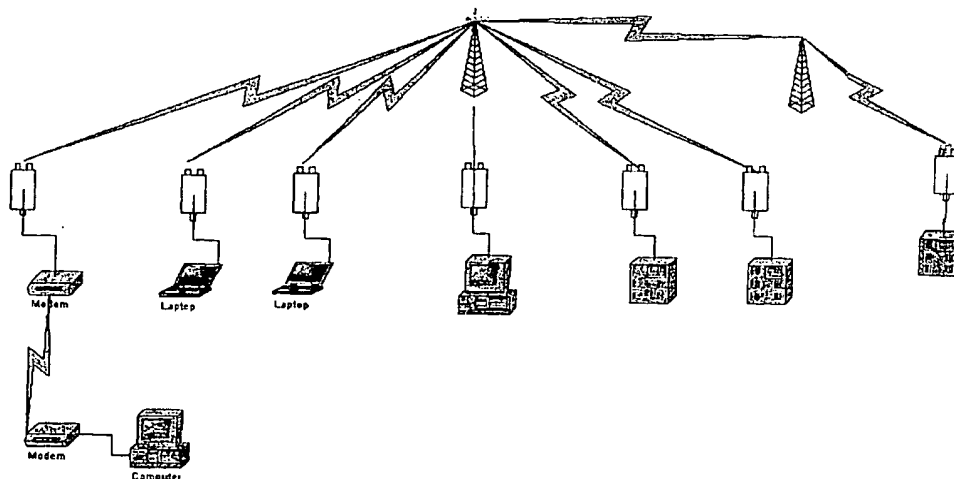
(43) International Publication Date
13 May 2004 (13.05.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/040828 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04L** (74) Agent: MARGOLIS, Donald, W.; P.O. Box 20338, Boulder, CO 80308-3888 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US2003/034812 (81) Designated States (*national*): AU, CA, JP, MX, US.
- (22) International Filing Date: 30 October 2003 (30.10.2003)
- (25) Filing Language: English (84) Designated States (*regional*): Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR).
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 60/422,759 30 October 2002 (30.10.2002) US
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- Published:**
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: INTELLIGENT WIRELESS MULTICAST NETWORK



(57) Abstract: Disclosed is a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system using a spread spectrum or licensed frequency data radio network and communication method therefore allowing multiple slave hosts and slave devices or remote terminal unit (RTU) the ability to communicate data connectivity in a wireless network environment.

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INTELLIGENT WIRELESS MULTICAST NETWORK

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a unique communication system that allows multiple mobile and stationary computers to communicate information, and mor specifically oil and gas field information with a remote supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system in a wireless multicast network environment. More specifically it relates to an improved oil and gas field data communication methodology that affects improved oil and gas field
10 operating efficiency.

2. Background of the Related Art

The majority of oil and gas fields cover a large geographic area and are often situated in remote and adverse terrain. Because of the communications protocol typically used and
15 the limited historical memory of the SCADA system, the master computer system has to constantly scan the field. The constant scanning of remote SCADA units inherently ties up the radio system and disallows any other computer systems from scanning the SCADA units. The conventional (SCADA) supervisory control and data acquisition system uses the spread spectrum or licensed frequency data radio for a single host or for a single
20 master system to scan the remote telemetry units (RTUs) or slave systems in the field to, for example, to retrieve measurement data from a remote telemetry unit and or to download a command from a master control unit to activate an element, i.e., to turn a valve off or on. For other computer systems to access field or RTU remote telemetry unit data, it must go through the master computer host outside of the radio network. This in
25 turn requires a second computer networking system and software to allow another computer within the network to access the field or RTU's remote telemetry unit data. In the known prior art, U.S. Patent Publication 2003/0162538 appears to teach remote control units and a telemetry data reporting system that allows remote control from a remote communication center which sends out and receives transmissions. U.S. Patent
30 5,941,305 and 6,041,856 appear to teach a real-time data acquisition system using remote control units that report data variables such as temperature, pressure, flow characteristics *etc.* via radio link. U.S. Patent 4,721,158; 5,252,031; and, 5,819,849 appear to teach oil well pump control systems through monitoring by RTU's. U.S. Patents and Publications 2003/0174070; 2002/0198978; 3,803,362; 5,335,730; and, 5,010,333 appear to teach

telemetry systems for remote monitoring of wells in which transmission links send well data to a remote monitoring system. None of these references teach or suggest ***

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is thus an object of the present invention to provide a machine method and system that is specifically designed to allow access to oil and gas field operating data and to control oil and gas field production from anywhere, using a communication system similar to a cell phone operating system.

It is another object of the present invention to allow an operator to control and operate a
10 remote oil or gas well from anywhere in the field, as well as from any office or location using a conventional phone line.

The present invention satisfies these objects and specifically overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art discussed above. Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system using an intelligent wireless
15 multicast network (IWMN) communication system that allows multiple slave host computers asynchronous communications to the slave computers remote telemetry units (RTUs).

The object of the present invention is to allow multiple slave host computers access to any slave computer or remote telemetry units (RTU) on the same radio system as the
20 master host computer. One advantage is to allow field personnel the ability to scan any (RTU) remote telemetry units in the field from his/her slave computer or (RTU) remote telemetry unit, for example from a vehicle. Real time and historical data can be stored in slave computer or (RTU) remote telemetry units and retrieved and transmitted.

In order to achieve the above objective, every slave device either (RTU) remote telemetry
25 units or slave host has to link to one master host in the radio network. When a message is transmitted from a slave device, the master host computer will receive and handle the message. During the handling process, the host computer will parse through the message and first determine if the message is intended for the master host computer. If the message is not intended for the master host computer, the message is then re-broadcast or
30 re-transmitted out to all of the slave devices in the radio network. This echoing effect allows communication between slave devices in the radio network.

The machine method in accordance with the present invention includes at least a "remote component system" and a "host component system". The remote component system is

located at a wellhead location, the wellhead location usually being remote from a central operations office at which the host component system is located. The remote component system includes an art known electronic computer data logger, such as an electronic chart recording system. The electronic data logger of the remote component system is
5 connected to transducers at oil and gas wells in the field that measure and transmit line pressure, flow differential pressure, and temperature, all as analog data. In preferred embodiments, as taught for example in Ocondi U.S. Patent 5,983,164, the remote component system is also connected to transducers that measure and transmit the oil and gas well data casing pressure and the pressure of the tubing immediately adjacent to the
10 well head, also as analog data. Also, as taught for example in Ocondi U.S. Patent 5,983,164, the remote component system electronic data logger includes software to trend the analog data accurately, and a memory system to store in a retrievable format, as a function of time, the analog data so collected. To maintain measurement integrity the memory system also stores and logs digital data of precise events, such as valve positions,
15 to indicate the actual period of gas flow, all as a function of time. The remote component system also includes a system for transmitting both analog trending and event log digital data to the host component system, which is normally located at the central operations office, upon request. In preferred embodiments, the analog trending and event log digital data will be transmitted using art known data compression technique.

20 The third component of the system, as a part of the communication network scheme, using an art known notebook computer connected to a FreeWave radio. FreeWave radios are a non-licensed spread spectrum data radio. Currently, each FreeWave radio can transmit data up to 115,000 BPS "Bits Per Second" (2X of a 56K phone modem). The data is packetized and stamped with an address of the destination radio and a CRC value
25 to provide transmission error detection. Since the radio uses a non-licensed radio frequency, there is a greater chance for emf interference. When the receiving radio receives the data, it determines if the message contains the address of the receiving radio. If the address matches the address of the receiving radio own, the data is then checked for validity with the CRC value. If the entire data stream is verified, the data is passed to a
30 terminal device.

The FreeWave radio-to-radio data throughput is about 6 X of the data between the devices. This allows several messages from different scanning devices to communicate to the FreeWave radio at the same time. The Freewave radio has several built in

functions that allow for data retries and ⁴ linking. Every FreeWave radio can be programmed to act as a repeater, node repeater "RTU Repeater", network, slave and master radio.

These and other objects of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, showing the contemplated novel construction, combination, and elements as herein described, and more particularly defined by the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiments to the herein disclosed invention are meant to be included as coming within the scope of the claims, except insofar as they may be precluded by the prior art.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

The accompanying drawings illustrate complete preferred embodiments of the present invention according to the best modes presently devised for the practical application of the principles thereof, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the construction of a conventional wireless SCADA system; FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a single SCADA supervisory control and data acquisition system with one master host and one slave computer and one (RTU) remote telemetry unit, all wirelessly linked through a single tower according to the present invention; and FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a SCADA supervisory control and data acquisition system with one master host and several slave computers RTUs, all wirelessly linked through a single tower according to the present invention; and FIGS. 4 illustrates a flowchart illustrating methods operating the SCADA supervisory control and data acquisition system with one master host and several slave computers RTUs according to the present invention as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As used herein, a Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) is a computer with software and hardware that records and controls remote electronic devices measuring and controlling oil and gas fields. Such devices include, for example, those used for reading pressure and flow volumes in oil and gas wells and fields. Others such electronic devices are used to open and close valves in oil and gas wells and fields. The RTUs also record device information which, in the practice of the present invention, are transmitted to other computers to use. The RTU can also control external devices. The data stored in the RTU

can be uploaded and downloaded from other computers known as host computers. Data transferred wirelessly is done through a radio network.

As used herein, a radio network is a system of data radio devices that are all connected wirelessly allowing data to be transferred between host computers and RTU computers.

5 In such a radio network the radios are configured for different purposes. There are slave radios and repeater radios on the network. The slave radios and repeater radios are all linked to at least one master radio. Every message transmitted by a slave radio is received by the master radio. The repeater radio is used to expand the range of the master radio. The repeater radio just hops any message received by the master and or slave radio.

10 As used herein, a master host computer is a computer with software that has access "connectivity" to a data radio. The software in the master host computer will transfer data to and from any RTUs in the radio network through the data radio. There is normally only one master host computer in the radio network. All other computers in the radio network are known as slave devices or slave computers.

15 As used herein, a slave host computer is a computer with software that has access "connectivity" to a data radio. The software in the slave host computer will transfer data to and from one or more RTU in the radio network through the data radio. There can be multiple numbers of slave host computers.

In the practice of the present invention, every computer will have an assigned address that makes it unique in the network. All data messages transferred by any computer on the radio network, contains the address of the source computer and the destination computer. Referring to the flow charts of FIGS. 3 and 4, the present invention provides master host message handling and echoing messages back on the radio network. Messages from the master host computer are received by every slave device in the radio network. Only one slave device having an address that matches the intended destination address will store and process the intended message. Messages from any and all slave hosts in the field will first be received by the master host. Each received message will carry the address of the originating slave host and the address of the destination computer. The master host will attempt to identify that destination address in order to identify the originating slave host for that message. If the master host can identify the originating slave host for that message it stores and process the information received. If the master host cannot identify the originating slave host for any particular message, that is if the message is not intended for the master host, then the master host rebroadcasts the message to all of the slave

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devices so that the intended slave device can receive stores and process the information received.

Software directs and manages the data flow within the network

Because of the power of the Freewave radios mentioned above, software has been provided, for example as shown in the 37 pages of comm.text, enclosed with the priority claimed U.S. provisional application, to focus on controlling and directing the flow of data to allow multiple computers or host systems including field notebook units. Each RTU and Host device uses CRC for error checking on every packet of data. Every data message includes a source and destination address. When any device master or slave sends a data message on the radio system, all devices on the radio network will receive the same message. The device with a matched destination address will respond.

Data managing software such as comm.text coupled with the addressing scheme provided by the internal software of the FreeWave radio, creates an intelligent data traffic manager that allow several host systems to communicate to any systems with in the network.

Since any radios within the network are capable of storing and forwarding operations, a virtual unbound communication system is created by the invented software system. Therefore, a remote computer host can reach any RTU site as long as it is within communication range with any other RTU site or a repeater site within the network. The following maps will show how the above communication scheme can be accomplished using the invented software.

The present invention also utilizes software programs that operate in conjunction with the multicast spread-spectrum peer to multipeer radio system. The software installed at the master host computer acts as a data traffic director. Every message transmitted contains a source and destination address. All messages transmitted from SCADA units and mobile computer systems are received by the master host computer. The message received is decoded and interpreted. The destination address in the message is compared to the source address of the master host. If the message is not intended for the master host, it is encoded and retransmitted "echoed" to all SCADA and mobile units in the field. This methodology of interpreting and redirecting data is the source of the intelligent wireless multicast network.

To accomplish the traffic director task, the system is designed to operate in a distributive mode whereby the host system only communicates with the remote SCADA systems during off "office hours". Historical data is stored in nonvolatile memory for a selected

period, say up to 35 days, at every SCADA unit. In conjunction with the protocol, data compression and high-speed throughput the master host can scan several days of historical data in a short period of time. This will allow the host to resume the traffic directing duty and free the airwave for the remote SCADA systems to initiate transmission of critical alarm messages.

A conventional phone line can be used in conjunction with a dialup modem and spread spectrum radio to allow computer systems off site to access SCADA systems in the field. The foregoing exemplary descriptions and the illustrative preferred embodiments of the present invention have been explained in the drawings and described in detail, with varying modifications and alternative embodiments being taught. While the invention has been so shown, described and illustrated, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that equivalent changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention, and that the scope of the present invention is to be limited only to the claims except as precluded by the prior art. Moreover, the invention as disclosed herein, may be suitably practiced in the absence of the specific elements which are disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. Wireless data communication systems, comprising:
 - a master host computer for directing wireless data messages, performing remote control and measurement of remote terminal units (RTU)'s;
 - 5 a data radio communication network for connectivity between master and slave devices;
 - multiple slave host computers for performing remote control and measurement of RTUs; and
 - a dial-in phone modem and or cellular modem for connectivity of slave host computers outside of the data radio communication network.
- 10 2. The wireless data communication system as claimed in claim 1, master host computer includes a spread spectrum or licensed frequency data radio; and a computer system.
3. The wireless data communication system as claimed in claim 1, wherein data radio communication network includes:
 - 15 a spread spectrum or licensed frequency data radio;
 - one master radio connected to the master host computer to allow connectivity to all slave radios;
 - one or more repeater radio to allow for expansion on the radio network; and
 - slave radios connected to RTUs, slave host computers, cellular phone modems and dial-in phone modems.
- 20 4. The wireless data communication system as claimed in claim 1, multiple slave host computers includes:
 - a spread spectrum or licensed frequency data radio; and
 - a computer system.
- 25 5. A method of allowing multiple slave host computers on the same data radio communication network to communicate simultaneously, comprising the steps of:
 - linking a master host computer to a radio communication network directing data messages on the network;
 - receiving and repeating any data messages at a master host computer that are not
 - 30 intended for the master host computer from any slave host computer; and
 - transmitting repeated messages from the master host computer are received by all slave radios in the radio network by the RTUs to thereby allow communications between multiple slave host computers and RTUs on the radio network.

6. All oil and gas field data communication systems and machine methods that affects improved oil and gas field operating efficiency as disclosed herein.

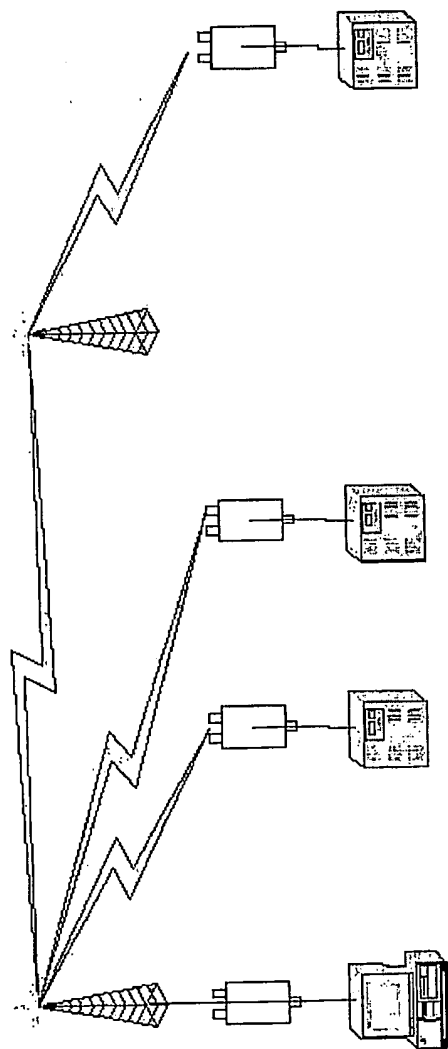


FIG. 1

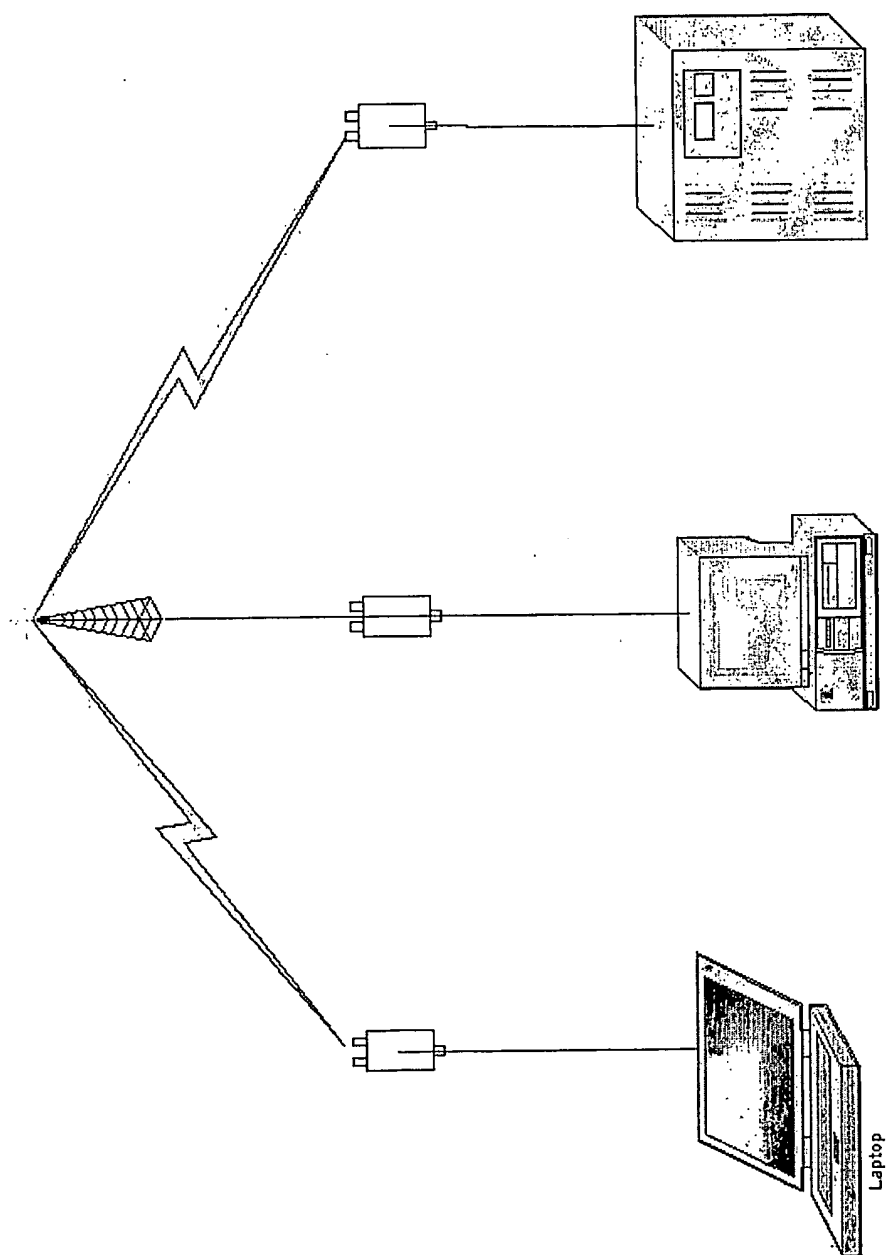


Fig. 2

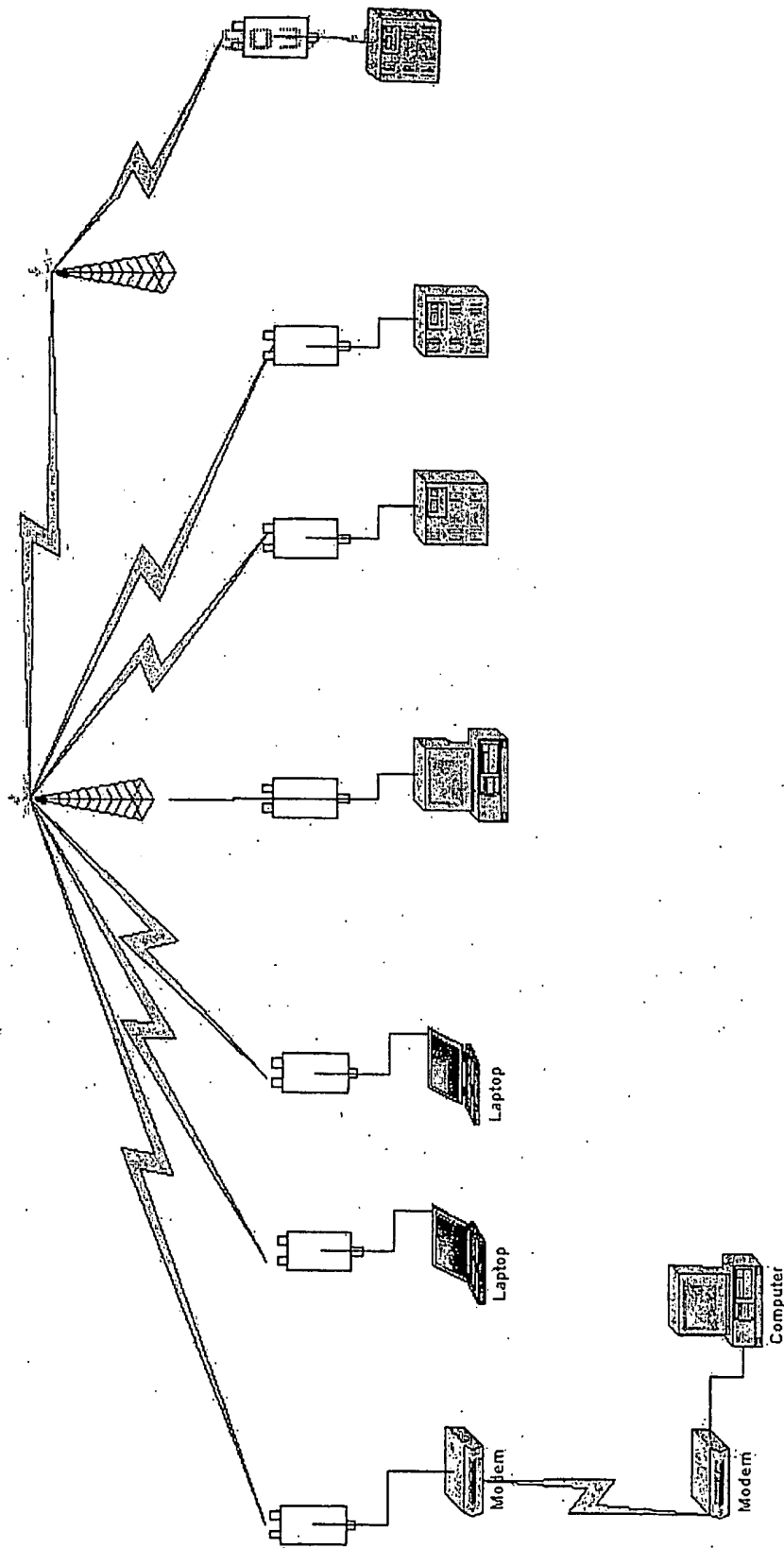


FIG. 3

HOST TELEMETRY DRIVER FLOW CHART

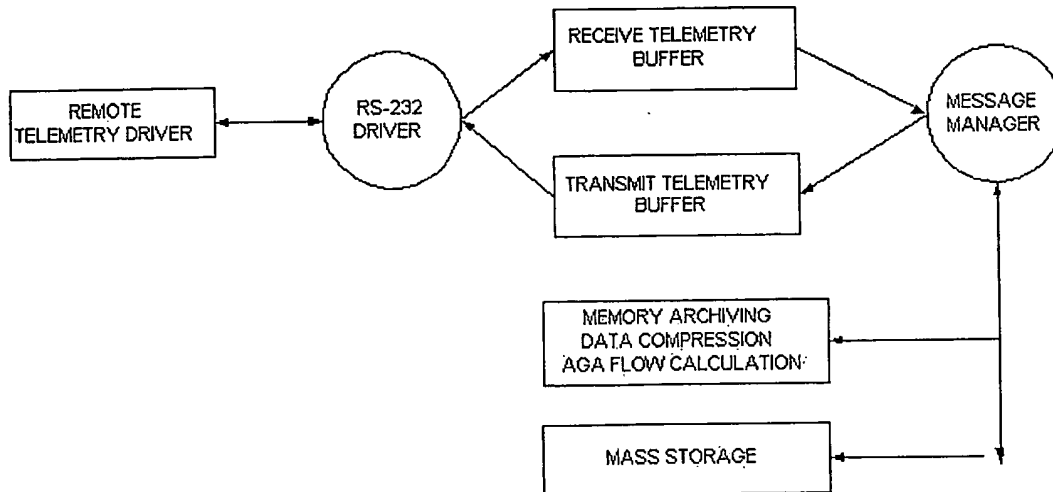


FIG. 4

REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT TELEMETRY DRIVER FLOW CHART

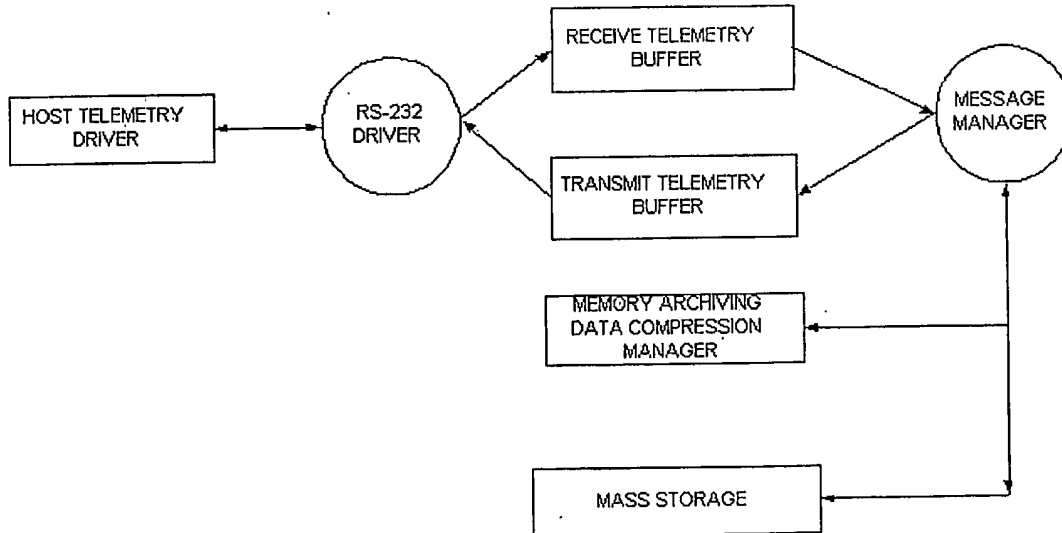


FIG. 5

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 May 2004 (13.05.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/040828 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G08C 19/10**,
G06F 15/177, 15/173, H04B 1/38, H04M 1/00

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(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2003/034812

(81) Designated States (*national*): AU, CA, JP, MX, US.

(22) International Filing Date: 30 October 2003 (30.10.2003)

(84) Designated States (*regional*): Eurasian patent (AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE,
BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/422,759 30 October 2002 (30.10.2002) US

Published:
— with international search report

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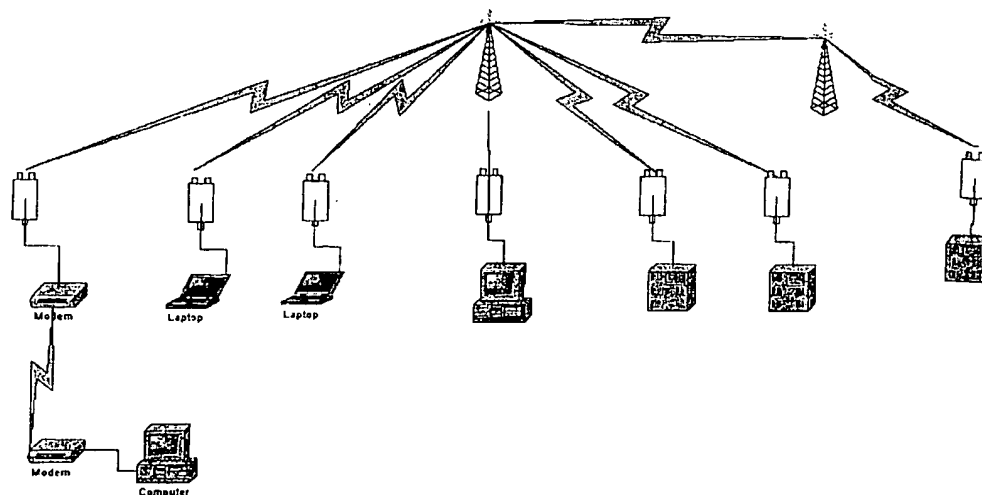
(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
29 July 2004

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(54) Title: INTELLIGENT WIRELESS MULTICAST NETWORK



(57) Abstract: Disclosed is a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system using a spread spectrum or licensed fre-
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unit (RTU) the ability to communicate data connectivity in a wireless network environment.

WO 2004/040828 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US03/34812

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G08C 19/10; G06F 15/177, 15/173; H04B 1/38; H04M 1/00
US CL : 340/870.11; 709/223, 220; 455/557

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 340/870.11; 709/223, 220; 455/557

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Please See Continuation Sheet

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4,811,308 A (MICHEL) 07 March 1989 (07.03.1989), see entire document.	1-6
A,P	US 2003/0083013 A1 (MOWERY et al) 01 May 2003 (01.05.2003); see entire document.	1-6
A,P	US 2003/0037602 A1 (GLASGOW, JR et al) 27 February 2003 (27.02.2003), see entire document.	1-6
A,E	US 2003/0208579 A1 (BRADY, JR. et al) 06 November 2003 (06.11.2003), see entire document.	1-6
A	US 6,216,956 B1 (EHLERS et al) 17 April 2001 (17.04.2001), see entire document.	1-6
A,P	US 2002/0162538 A1 (YOO et al) 28 August 2003 (28.08.2003), see entire document.	1-6
A	US 5,941,305 A (THRASHER et al) 24 August 1999 (24.08.1999), see entire document.	1-6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 April 2004 (13.04.2004)

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 APR 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US03/34812

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:

EAST

search terms: see text search sheet